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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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3 May 1963

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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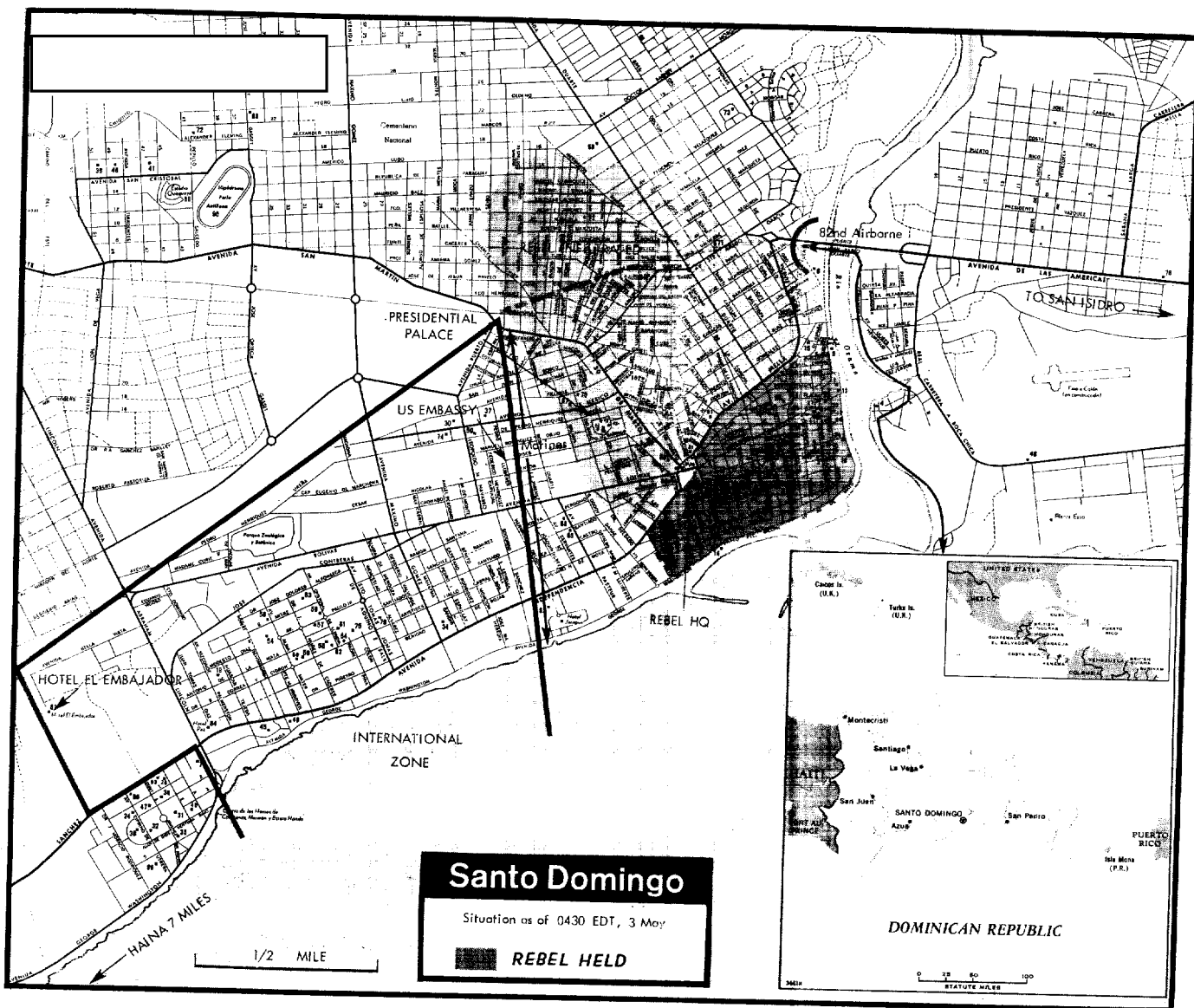
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*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 5:00 AM EDT) The military situation in Santo Domingo remains largely static, with the pro-Bosch rebels consolidating their control over a large area of the city.

Occasional rebel sniper fire against US military forces is continuing to strain the tenuous cease-fire agreement. [Confirmed US casualties now total five killed and 41 wounded.] There have been no major rebel or loyalist military moves within the past 48 hours.

[Early this morning, elements of the US 82nd Airborne Division established a line of communication between US forces at the Duarte Bridge and Marines at the international safety zone. No resistance was encountered during the link up.]

Politically, neither the rebels nor the loyalists have thus far been able to assemble an effective national government. A rebel radiobroadcast yesterday afternoon indicated that a "provisional constitutional government" would be announced shortly, but no further word on this subject has been heard. The broadcast does suggest, however, that the rebel forces may be attempting to organize something to fill the political vacuum and to dignify their position in discussions with OAS officials.

Areas outside the capital generally remain quiet. Reports received yesterday indicate that the entire Cibao valley, extending in the north across more than half the length of the country, is under the control of loyalist military and police units. Leftist extremists are reported in hiding. Loyalist commanders feel certain that they can maintain control if the rebels are kept outside the area.

(Continued)

The UN Security Council is scheduled to meet this morning to discuss the Dominican crisis. [Of the Latin American members of the Council, Bolivia has indicated that it will support the US position that the problem is being handled by the Organization of American States (OAS) and there is no need for UN action. Uruguay, the other Latin American member, has not yet decided on its position but probably will support a similar formula.]

OAS attention is now focused on the efforts in Santo Domingo of OAS Secretary General Mora and a five-nation peace commission to develop a plan for restoring peace and assuring constitutional government. [Some Latin American governments have expressed interest in internationalizing the military force in the Dominican Republic by sending Latin troop units, should the OAS approve such a course. Colombian President Valencia told Ambassador Harriman yesterday that he foresaw no insuperable domestic difficulties in providing at least token Colombian military participation if the OAS approved.]

(Map)

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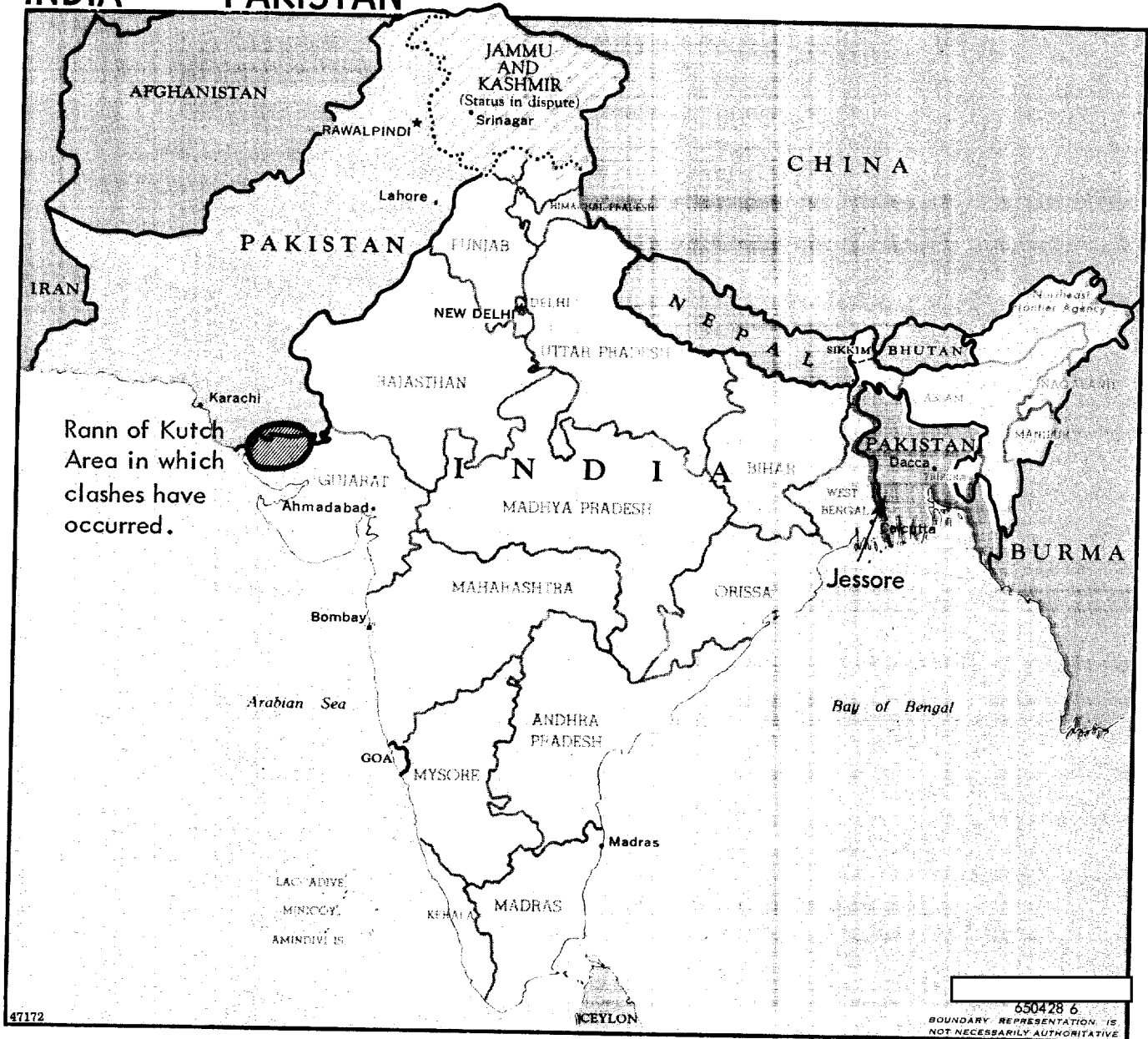
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INDIA AND PAKISTAN



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India-Pakistan: A de facto cease-fire is in effect in the Rann of Kutch, but the situation remains fragile and fighting could flare up again at any time.

India and Pakistan have not yet agreed on the terms for a cease-fire, but India's army chief has reportedly issued orders to his forces, along the lines of President Ayub's instructions to Pakistan's forces, not to take any new action which might aggravate the situation.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Pakistan is watching India's three-division build-up along the border opposite Lahore in northern West Pakistan but reportedly is making only limited counterdeployments in order to conceal its defensive plans. Tension is also high on India's border with East Pakistan, where Pakistan is most vulnerable.]

British Prime Minister Wilson's second appeal for a cease-fire has been turned down, this time by Prime Minister Shastri. The Indian leader is under heavy pressure to avenge the defeat in Kutch and has little room for diplomatic maneuver. He is insisting on a reference to the status quo ante more favorable to India, as contained in Wilson's first appeal, which was rejected by Ayub.

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[REDACTED]

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Indonesia: Anti-American Communist mob action --which Sukarno ordered to a halt during last month's Bandung anniversary celebrations--is apparently about to resume.

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Communist leaders are interpreting Sukarno's 11 April statement that Indonesia has almost completed the "national democratic" stage of its revolution and now is entering the "socialist" stage as a demand for the total elimination of foreign business interests. Accordingly, Communist pressures for the expulsion of American business personnel and for the expropriation of American oil company properties can be expected to intensify.

For the time being, about a dozen Americans are scheduled to remain with the rubber estates which were seized in February. The oil companies have been under nominal government supervision since mid-March, but company operations are proceeding with relatively little interference.

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Rumania: Rumanian-US relations have begun to cool in the wake of Firestone's termination two weeks ago of negotiations to sell Bucharest a synthetic rubber complex.

Bucharest has apparently decided to limit cultural and technical exchanges with Washington. It postponed at the last minute [and without explanation] a visit to the US by a national academy delegation scheduled for early May. On 30 April, the US ambassador in Bucharest was notified that a visit to the US set for 2 May by a high-ranking nuclear energy delegation was also being postponed.

Reflecting Rumania's lessened concern for US sensitivities, the major address given in Bucharest on May Day was sufficiently offensive to prompt the ambassador to walk out on the ceremonies.

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Egypt: President Nasir included several attacks on American foreign policy in his May Day speech in Cairo, warning the US against selling arms to Israel and complaining that the US Government has not yet renewed the PL-480 wheat program which is due to expire next month. The speech, however, concentrated on domestic economic activities, including another call to the Egyptian people to tighten their belts. Nasir closed with a lengthy attack on Tunisian President Bourguiba's recent call for an Arab-Israeli settlement, predictably rejecting Bourguiba's efforts.

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Kenya: The campaign by moderates to reduce the influence of pro-Communist Vice President Odinga is gaining momentum. On 30 April, parliament approved with only one dissenting vote a motion to place the Soviet-staffed and -financed Lumumba Institute under Ministry of Education control. The institute was established with Soviet support last December to train local party leaders with a view to ensuring that Odinga will ultimately take over from President Kenyatta control of the National Union party.

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The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

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The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Army

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Commander in Chief, Pacific

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The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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